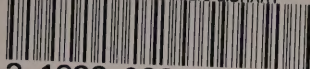


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ALABAMA POSTAL ROADS WITH MAPS

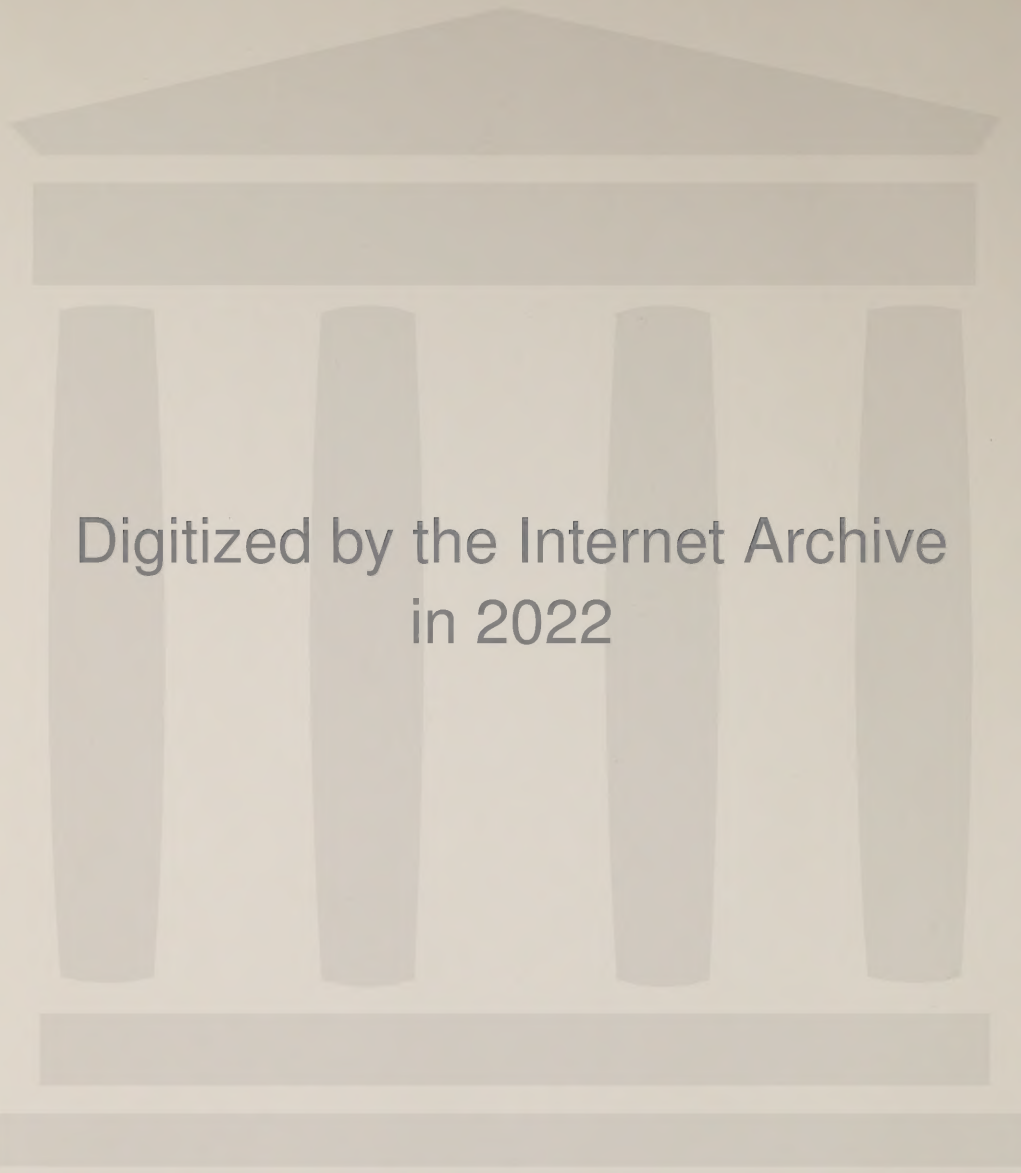
1812-1845



*Simply Yours
J. H. Striggs, Jr.*

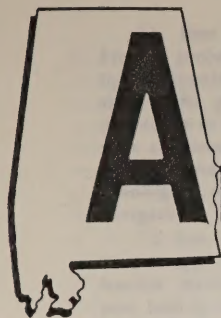
Also Early Ferry-Roads and Lines of Communication
1734-1744-1812

Compiled by J. H. Striggs, Jr.



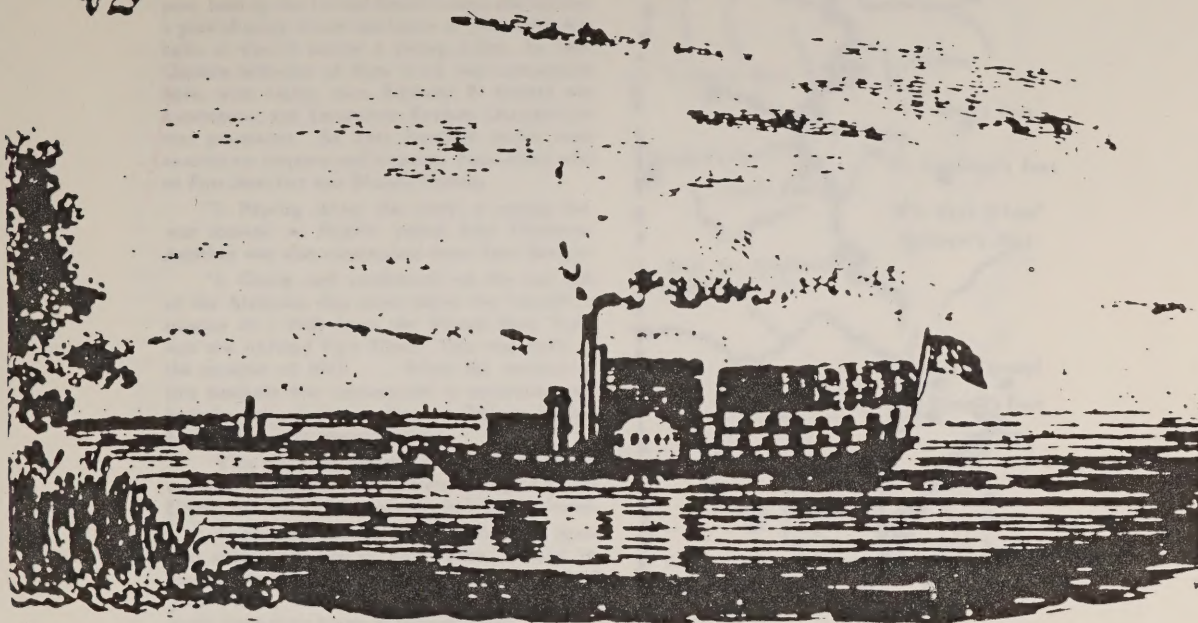
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ALABAMA POSTAL ROADS WITH MAPS

1818-1845



Sincerely Yours
J. H. Scruggs, Jr.

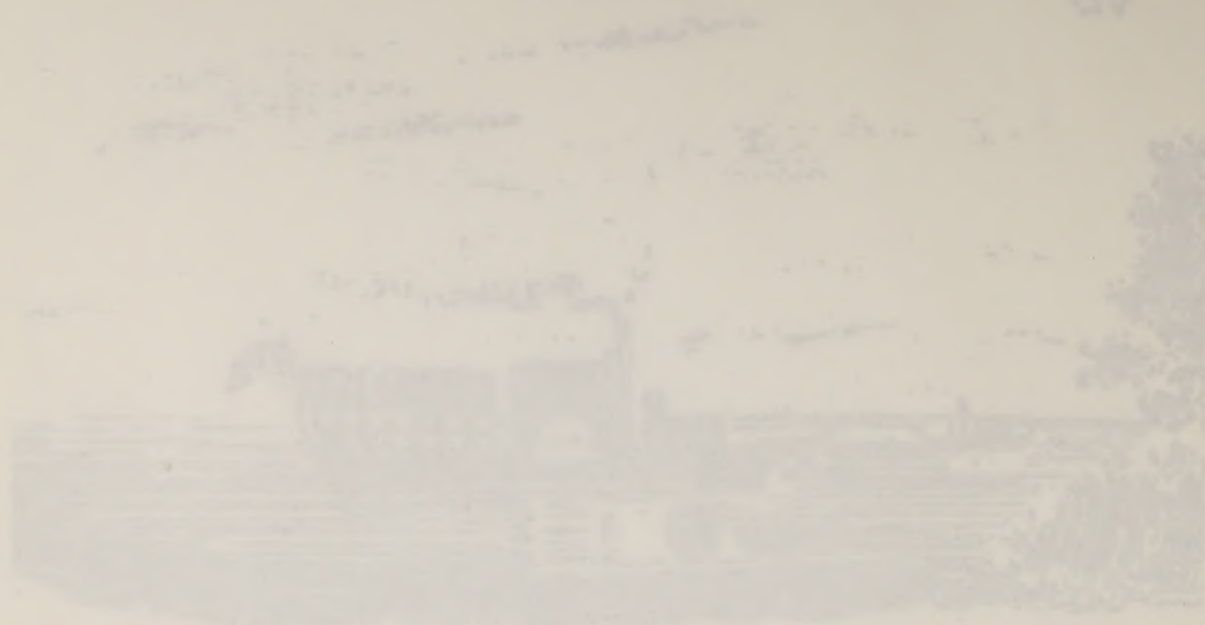
Also Early Forts-First Line of Communication
1736—1744—1812

Compiled by J. H. Scruggs, Jr.

Allen County Public Library
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ALABAMA
ROADS WITH MAPS
1818-1842



THE STATE OF ALABAMA
1818-1842

Copyright by J. H. Seay, Jr.

Handwritten signature or note, possibly "J. H. Seay, Jr."

"1. Fort St. Stephens, established by the French, probably about 1714, held afterwards by the Spaniards, who made there a settlement about 1786, given up by the Spaniards to the Americans in 1799 . . . So far as the Creek Indians were concerned, this was considered an impregnable fortress. . . It was on the west bank of the Tombigbee, on a high bluff, at the head of sloop navigation.

"2. Fort Stoddart, as established by United States troops in July, 1799 . . . with stockade and bastion. As this was for some years a government post, held by the United States troops, and became a port of entry where the Court of Admiralty was held, it was of course a strong point. In 1804 Captain Schuyler of New York was commander here, with eighty men, Edmund P. Gaines was Lieutenant, and Lieutenant Reuben Chamberlain was paymaster. At Fort Stoddart duties were exacted on imports and exports. Four miles west of Fort Stoddart was Mount Vernon.

"3. Passing down the river, a strong fort was located at Mobile called Fort Charlotte. Another was also constructed here, Fort Bowyer.

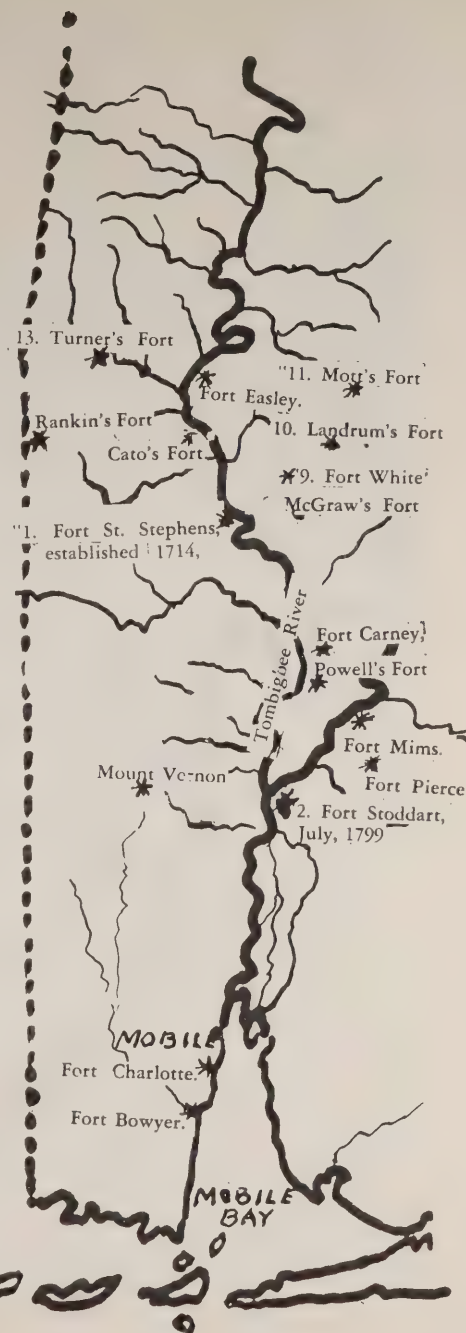
"4. Going now northward, on the east side of the Alabama, two miles below the 'cut-off', a quarter of a mile from the Tensas Boat Yard, was the ill-fated Fort Mims. This was built in the summer of 1813. . . . When the erection of this stockade was commenced is uncertain, perhaps in July, and, according to Pickett, its last block house was never finished.

"This might be called No. 1 of the stockades erected especially for protection against the Creeks but the former notation will be continued.

"5. Fort Pierce was a small stockade some two miles south-east of Fort Mims. It took its name from two brothers, William Pierce and John Pierce, who came from New England and made there their home in Spanish times. William Pierce was a weaver and John Pierce a teacher.

"6. Crossing the Alabama and coming into the new Clarke County, we reach Fort Glass, built some time in July at the home of Zachariah Glass by himself and his neighbors, Nah-hee, called a Tory Creek, an intelligent Indian, employed in the Creek war as a scout, assisting, it is said, in the building.

"7. Fort Madison was in the north-east corner of section one, township six, range three east of the St. Stephen's meridian, on the watershed line, which was then the eastern boundary of Clarke County. It was north of Fort Glass only two hundred and twenty-five yards, and the two stockades constituted one locality, being the center of the quite large Fort Madison neighborhood. The first store in this region was about due east from Fort Madison, on the Alabama

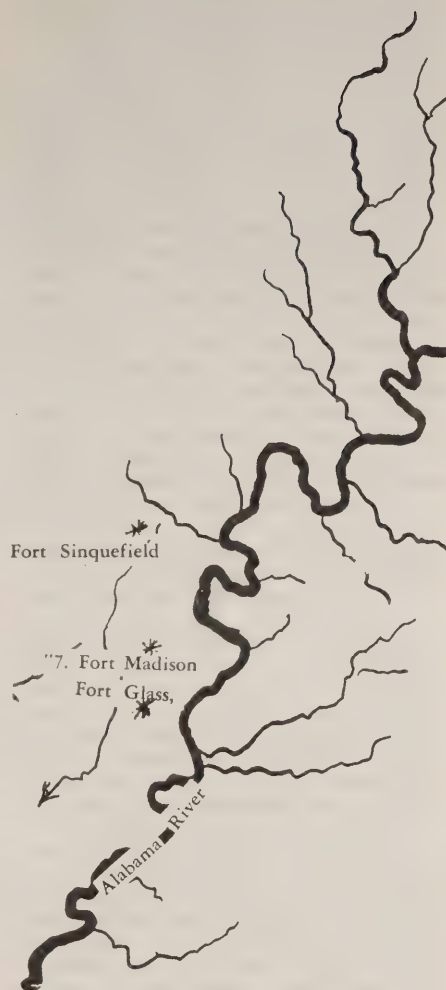


River, distant six miles, opened, probably, in 1812; and one of the first grist mills was built about the same time, perhaps about four miles north; and in 1813 the first cotton gin in the vicinity was erected some two miles north. This was one of the seven principal settlements in the then new Clarke County and the region west of the Alabama. As is evident from the mention of the store and the mill and the gin, and the plantations that were opened around these, it was an important locality for these settlers to hold.

"Fort Madison contained not quite an acre of ground, having been sixty yards square. A trench three feet in depth was dug around the outside and bodies of pine trees cut about fifteen feet in length were placed perpendicularly in the trench side by side, making thus a wall of pine wood twelve feet in height. Port holes were cut at convenient distances so as to enable the inmates to look out, and in case of an attack to fire upon the besiegers. In about the same way all these stockades of 1813 were constructed. They were lighted at night by means of the abundant pitch pine placed upon scaffolds, covered with earth, erected for the purpose. Additional securities were added at Fort Madison and an improved method of lighting introduced. Within this enclosure, bearing the name of the President of the United States, were the tents and cabins of the settlers of that neighborhood, and after its erection, the date not certain, Fort Glass was occupied by the soldiers.

"8. Fort Sinquefield was about ten miles north of Fort Madison, on the western side of Bassett's Creek, a large stream of water for a creek, on section thirteen, township eight, range three east, a smaller stockade built very much in the same manner. It was about five miles south-east from the present town of Grove Hill, formerly called Macon, the county seat of Clarke County. This fort stood on a tableland or height of ground extending for a mile north and south. Eastward is a gentle slope which terminates finally in the Bassett's Creek Valley. Westward are deep valleys and narrow, between large high ridges of land. No actual hill is within miles of this locality, yet the ascent from the valleys to the top of the ridges or table, might be called going up hill. The spring which supplied this stockade with water is south of west in one of the deep valleys distant two hundred and seventy-five yards.

"Ninety feet distant from the once stockade ground, in a northwest direction, are some graves. A few rods eastward of the ford ground is supposed to be an old burial place, although here the traces of the graves were not distinct in 1879. One of the principal highways of Clarke County



runs directly by this locality, but, as it has been for many years a family home, no traces of the stockade outlines can be found here which are still so distinct at Forts Glass and Madison.

"9. Fort White was a small stockade a short distance northeast of the present Grove Hill.

"10. Landrum's Fort was eleven miles west from Fort Sinquefield; on a section eighteen, township eight, range two east.

"11. Mott's Fort was in the same neighborhood. These both were small.

"12. Going now to the Tombigbee River and northward, Fort Easley was on section ten or eleven, township eleven, range one west, at what is now called Wood's Bluff. This fort was named, as were nearly all others, from a prominent settler in the neighborhood, and the bluff took its name from Major Wood, an officer in the Burnt Corn expedition. This stockade was on a small plateau containing about three acres. On the side next to the river the bluff is almost a perpendicular wall, there is 'a bold spring of water flowing from its side,' and the descent is quite abrupt from this plateau above and below the stockade ground, making this fort a naturally strong position.

"General Claiborne visited this stockade about the last of August, having received a report that it would be attacked by the Indians. It is possible that some of the Creeks started this report to call attention away from the real fort which they designed to attack, that Fort Mims, which was fifty miles south and twelve miles east from Fort Easley.

"13. Turner's Fort was some eight miles south and five west, in the west bend of the Tombigbee River, near the residence of Abner Turner. This fort was built of split pine logs doubled, and contained two or three blockhouses. It was held by the citizens of the neighborhood, thirteen men and some boys forming the garrison that expected to protect the women and children. Two or three miles distant, on the river, was a Choctaw reservation known as Turkey Town called by the Choctaws, 'Kakit Chipunta,' Little Turkeys. In this stockade were members of the Turner, Thornton, Pace, and other families, early settlers in what became the delightful West Bend neighborhood. Here for a time resided Tandy Walker, who is mentioned in the Gaines records, as 'a most experienced and daring backwoodsman,' but in the summer of 1813 he was connected with the affairs at Fort Madison.

"The inmates of the two forts, Turner's and Easley's, held religious services in their fort life. At Fort Easley a camp-meeting was held, probably in August, which some from the other stockades attended. The 'love feast' on Sunday morning

was held outside the fort, but guards were stationed to give warning if any attacking party of Indians appeared.

"14. Passing, now, down the river on the west side, five miles below Coffeeville, about a mile from the river, was Cato's Fort.

"15. Still further west, in Washington County, was Rankin's Fort, quite a large stockade, and the most western one of the River Group.

"16. McGraw's Fort was in the corner of section one, township seven, range one west, about three miles north of Fort St. Stephens, in Clarke County five miles north and eighteen west from Fort Madison. It is claimed that the area here enclosed with palisades was about two acres. Some of the posts were remaining in 1879, and around the fort locality was an old field. Here two brothers, William McGrew and John McGrew, British Royalists then, refugees, probably from the Atlantic coast, made an early settlement near the Tombigbee River. McGrew's Reserve, an old Spanish grant, is still a landmark in Clarke County. These brothers left the reputation of having been exemplary men, and of having become good Americans. How many families were in this fort is not known.

"17. Six miles south from Jackson, at Gullet's Bluff, was Fort Carney, on the line of travel to Mount Vernon. This fort was built by Josiah Carney who settled on the river in 1809.

"18. Three miles south of Fort Carney, near Owen Bluff, was Powell's Fort, where were about six families, including those of John McCaskey, James Powell, and John Powell.

"19. Lavier's Fort, written sometimes by mistake or misprint Rivier's, was built so far as has been ascertained (the only authority is an aged colored man, Dick Embree), near the residence of Captain Lawson Lavier, who traded with the Choctaw Indians. It was built by himself and a few neighbors, but its locality is not known. Pickett names it, but no resident of Clarke County was found, in 1877, who knew anything of it.

"20. At Mount Vernon, to which as General Claiborne's headquarters we now come, and where was a United States arsenal, were two forts. An arsenal was maintained here until 1861, and since 1865 this has been held as a United States Post, where a few officers and soldiers may always be found. Near the parade ground are some of those beautiful trees known as live oak, and the longleaf pine growth extends a long distance northward. The landing place on the river known as Arsenal wharf or Fort Soddert, four miles distant, the early United States 'port of entry' is distant from Mobile by the river channel forty-five miles, and five miles further north by the river brings one to the head

of the Mobile River, the union of the Alabama and Tombigbee. The Mobile River, of the formation of which, judging from the school maps of Guyot and others, many must be ignorant, is fifty miles in length. Mount Vernon is distant now from Mobile by railroad only twenty-nine miles. As a place supposed to be very secure the two forts there, in the summer of 1813, are said to have been 'packed.' How many people were in these different stockades at any one time is not certain. But after the alarm caused by the massacre of Fort Mims there were at Forts Madison and Glass more than one thousand citizens and soldiers. At Fort Carney there were about four hundred. Rankin's contained five hundred and thirty. How many hundred were at St. Stephens and at Mount Vernon is not known.

"In these river settlements there were at that time, it has been already stated, about two thousand whites and two thousand blacks, taking for the basis of authority the United States census of 1810.

21. Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan later forts at entrance of Mobile Bay.

Fort Stoddert constructed under supervision Lt. John McClary, July, 1799 at Wood's Bluff on the Tombigbee, surrounded on three sides by Indians and the other side Spanish, was created American port of entry custom District of Mobile. Import and export duties imposed here, together with those of Mobile by the Spanish, were deadening to pioneer trade.

22. Fort Tombecke, French constructed fort begun by Bienville in 1736 as a base for his expedition against the Chickasaws. It was stationed on White Bluff, now Sumter County, above the confluence of the Warrior and Tombigbee rivers. (Near the present town of Epes.) It was maintained largely to watch the trade and politics of the Choctaws and as an "outpost of vigilance and defense against the English loving" Chickasaws, whose borders were nearby.

23. Fort Toulouse (later Fort Jackson), a French constructed fort, located between present Montgomery and Wetumpka, planned and built by Bienville was a primary factor to force English traders to keep to their torturous route through the mountains to the Chickasaw Country forcing the English to proceed with the construction of many expensive forts in the territory after Georgia was founded.

24. Fort Bainbridge in the Eastern Center of State located in Russell County was primarily to police Indian uprisings.

25. Fort Gaines in western Georgia was actually a companion fort to Fort Bainbridge.

26. Fort Dale in Butler, Center of State was primarily to police Indian uprisings.

27. Fort Deposit on the Tennessee River was constructed as a headquarters for material.

Tuckabatchy (Tuckabatchi), an upper Creek town in Elmore County on the west bank of the Tallapoosa River, and ancient capital of the Upper Creeks. De Crenay's map, 1733 notes this town as Totepaches. The inhabitants had a tradition that their ancestors fell from the skies, or according to others they came from the Sun, but it is reliable that here is the founding place of the powerful Shawnee Tribe.

Tuckeytown (Turkey Town), a Cherokee town founded about 1770, situated on the land by the Coosa River opposite the town of present Centre. It was a place of great importance in the Nation, and was named for one of its most noted chiefs, "The Turkey", under whose leadership, originated many of the hostile expeditions against the white settlers of Tennessee and Kentucky.

"Besides these twenty or twenty-one forts, so called, which were in the line of the river settlements proper, two forts, named Rogers' and Patton's were constructed in what is now Wayne County, Mississippi; Patton's Fort at Winchester and Rogers' Fort, six miles above.

Source Material
 "HISTORY OF THE CREEK WAR"
 Halbert & Ball

ROADS WITH MAPS

Shown below are the routes as established by the several Acts of Congress and listed in the U. S. Statutes at Large. They are arranged chronologically.

IN ALABAMA TERRITORY.—From Ft. Claiborne by Fort Montgomery to Blakely.

From Huntsville, by Milton's Bluff, Falls of Black Warrior, and French Settlement on Black Warrior to St. Stephens.

From Huntsville to Cotton Port, in Limestone county, by Pulasky to Columbia, in Tennessee.

From Fort Mitchell, by Fort Bainbridge, Fort Jackson, Burnt Corn Springs, Fort Claiborne, and the town of Jackson to St. Stephens.

From Fort Jackson, by Cahaba Valley, to the Falls of Black Warrior.

From St. Stephens, by Winchester, to Ford, on Pearl River in Mississippi.

From Mobile to Blakely.—Act of Congress, April 20, 1818, U. S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 3, p. 457.

IN THE ALABAMA TERRITORY.—From Huntsville, to Moorsville, in Limestone County.

From Cahaba to St. Stephens.

From Burnt Corn Spring, Monroe county, by Blakely, to Mobile in Mobile County.

From Cahaba to Tuscaloosa.

From Huntsville, in Alabama territory, by Shelbyville and Fayetteville, to Murfreesborough in Tennessee.—Act of Congress, March 3, 1819, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 3, p. 508.

IN ALABAMA.—From Tuscaloosa, by Marion County Courthouse, to Columbus, Mississippi.

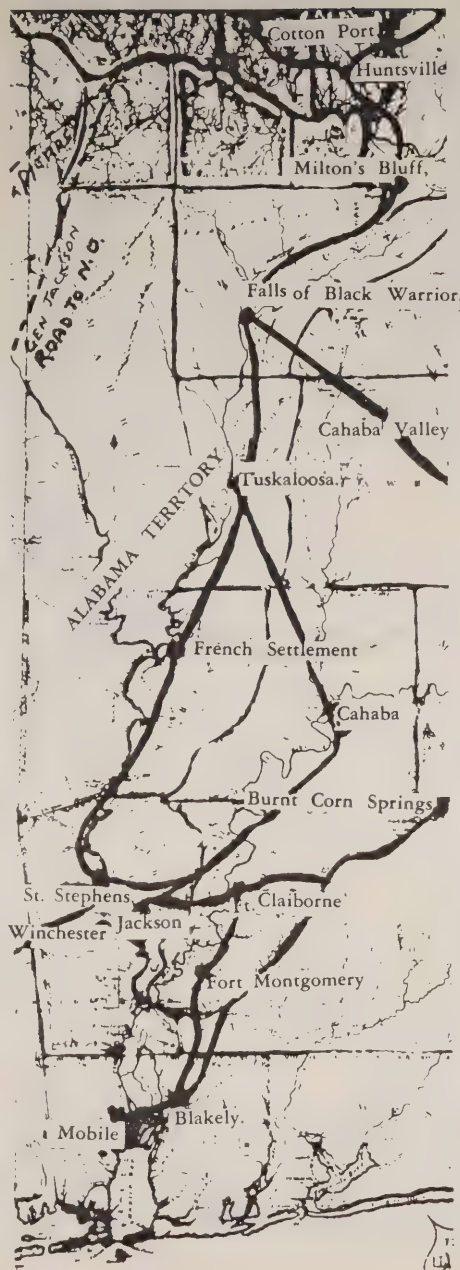
From Burnt Corn Spring, by Conecuh Courthouse, to Fort Crawford.

From Huntsville, by Jackson Courthouse, and Lawrie's Ferry, to Ross's and Washington in Tennessee.

From Cahawba, by Portland, Canton, Prairie Bluff, Black's Bluff and Foster's, to Fort Claiborne.

From Mooresville, by Milton's Bluff, Courtland, Bainbridge, and Big Spring, to Russellville, in Franklin County.

From Cahawba, by Joseph Britton's, Old Town, Falls of Cahawba, King and Smith's Store, Shelby Courthouse, David M'Laughlin's, St. Clair Courthouse, Vincent Bennett's, the Cherokee Na-



tion, by Ross's and James Patterson's to Washington, in Tennessee.

From the town of Cahawba to the Falls of Cahawba, and to Tuscaloosa.

From Courtland to Moulton.

From St. Clair Courthouse to Carolsville.—Act of Congress, May 13, 1820, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 3, p. 581.

IN ALABAMA.—From Blakely to Mobile Point.

From Fort Hawkins by Fort Gaines and Butler Courthouse, to Conecuh Courthouse.—Act of Congress, March 3, 1821, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 3, p. 627.

IN ALABAMA.—From Huntsville, by Triana, Mooresville, Athens, Eastport, and Bainbridge to the Big Spring.

From Cahawba by Portland, Prairie Bluff, the Standing Peach Tree, through the populous settlement on Bassett's creek and by Clark Court House to St. Stephens, so as to reinstate the old route from Cahawba to St. Stephens, and the present route from Cahawba to St. Stephens to be discontinued.

From Ashville to Huntsville, by the way of Robertsville and Bennett's store.

From Augusta, on the Tallapoosa, by Coosauda, passing through the settlement in the upper end of Autauga county, and the settlement of Mulberry creek, in Bibb county, by the falls of Cahawba, to the town of Tuscaloosa.—Act of Congress, May 8, 1822, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 3, p. 705.

IN ALABAMA.—From Claiborne, by the Tensew, to Blakely.

From Tuscaloosa to Columbus, by Pickins' Courthouse of Pickens county, in lieu of the present route, which is hereby discontinued.

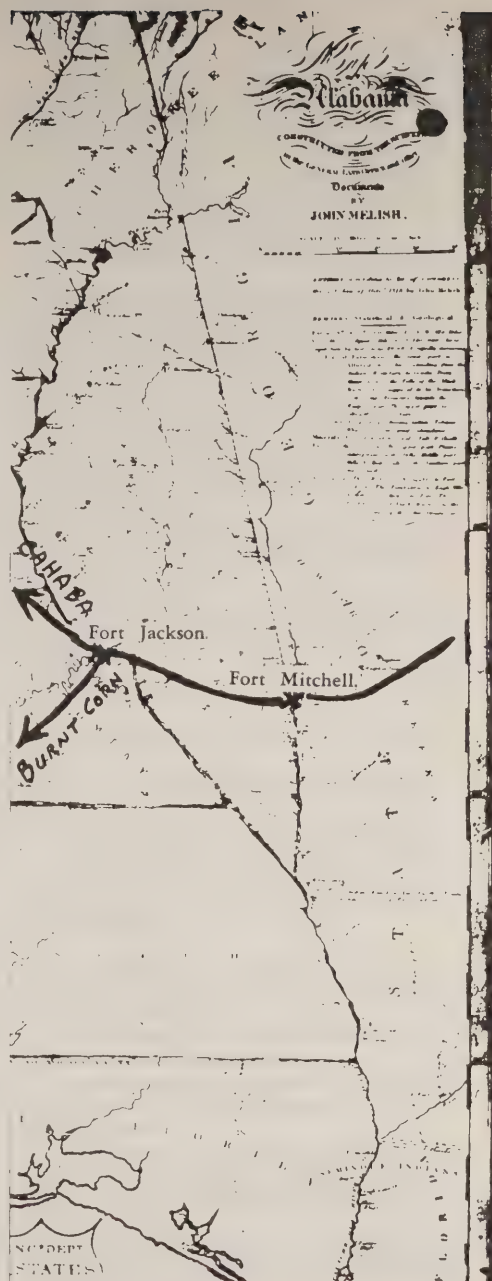
From Greensborough, by Erie, through what is called the Forks of the Tombigbee and Black Warrior rivers, by the Garden spot, to the Courthouse of Pickens County.

From Cahaba to Greensborough.

From St. Steven's, by the way of Fort Stoddart, to Mobile.

From Fort Dale, by Emmett's store, in Butler County, to Cahaba.

From Hartford, in the state of Georgia, by Early Courthouse, Attawa's store, in Henry county, Alabama, Pike and Covington Courthouses, to Sparta, and that the route heretofore



established, from Ft. Hawkins, by Fort Ganes (Gaines) to Conicu (Conecuh) Courthouse, to be discontinued.—Act of Congress, March 3, 1823, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 3, p 767.

IN ALABAMA.—From the Dale to Marengo.

From Greenville to Montezuma.

From Montgomery to Coosawda.

Discontinue the post-route from Augusta, by Fort Jackson, to Coosawda.

And that the Postmaster General be authorized, if by him thought expedient, to cause a mail to be transmitted by water, from the city of Mobile to the city of New Orleans.

From Bellefonte, Jackson county, by Gunter's Landing, to Blountsville.

From Athens, Limestone County, by Eastport, to Florence.—Act of Congress, March 3, 1825, in U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 4, p. 100.

IN ALABAMA.—From Clayborne, by Rocky Mount, and Hawell's Ferry, to Fort Stoddard.

From Triana, by Moulton, to Russelville.

From Spring Place to Ridge's Ferry.

From Moulton, by Walker Courthouse, to Tuscaloosa.

From Ashville, through Coosa Valley, by Kelly's Creek, Harpersville, and Hughs' store to Montevallo.

From Courtland to Leighton.—Act of Congress, March 2, 1827, in U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 4, p. 225.

IN ALABAMA.—From Gunter's Landing to Blountville.

From Marengo Courthouse to Claiborne, in Monroe County.

From Daletown, by Canton to Greenville.—Act of Congress, May 24, 1828, in U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 4, p 320.

IN ALABAMA.—From Bellefonte, in Jackson county, by Larkinsville, and Larkin's fork of Paint Rock river, Newmarket, Hazle Green, to the cross roads in Madison county, and Athens, in Limestone county, Alabama, to Elkton, in Giles county.

From Montgomery, in Montgomery county, by Monticello, Williamstown, Franklin, on the Chattahoochie, Lemon's store, Columbia, and Woodville, to Webbville, in Florida.

From Burnt Corn, in Monroe county, by Belleville, Sparta, and Brooklyn, to Covington courthouse in Conecuh county.

From Mobile, in Alabama, to New Orleans, in Louisiana; and the route from Pascagoula, to New Orleans, is hereby discontinued.

From Ashville, by Allen's mills, Thomason's and the Big Spring, to Elyton.

From Tuscaloosa to Springfield.

From Greenville to Montezuma, in the county of Covington, by Pearman's ferry, on Pee river, Dale courthouse, the Blockhouse, Joel T. McLindon's, to Franklin, in Henry county.

From Montgomery to Hayneville, in Lowndes county, and from thence to Cahawba.

From Florence, by way of Lexington, in Lauderdale county, to Pulaski, Tennessee.

From Daletown, in Perry county, to Greensboro'.

From Burnt Corn in Alabama, by Claiborne, Clarksville, Coffeeville, Washington courthouse, Winchester, Ellisville, Williamsburg, Monticello, Meadville, to Natchez, in Mississippi.

From Monticello to Port Gibson.

From Newnan, Georgia, to Harper'sville.

From Mooresville, via Fulton, Athens, Redus' mills (cross Elk river at Jones' ferry), Prather's store, Smithville, in Limestone county, and to Pulaski, in Tennessee.

From Gaines' postoffice, in Pike county, to Greenville, Butler county, through Wrightsborough.

From Montgomery, by William Townsend's in the fork, and Chestnut creek settlement, to Ashville.

From Larkinsville to Woodville, Jackson county.

From Lowndes to Vernon, in Autauga county.

From Demopolis, by Arcola, to Greensborough.

From Cahawba, by Woodville, to Lynden.

From Monticello in Pike county, by Gainer's store, to Montezuma in Covington county.—Act of Congress, June 15, 1832, in U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 4, p. 547.

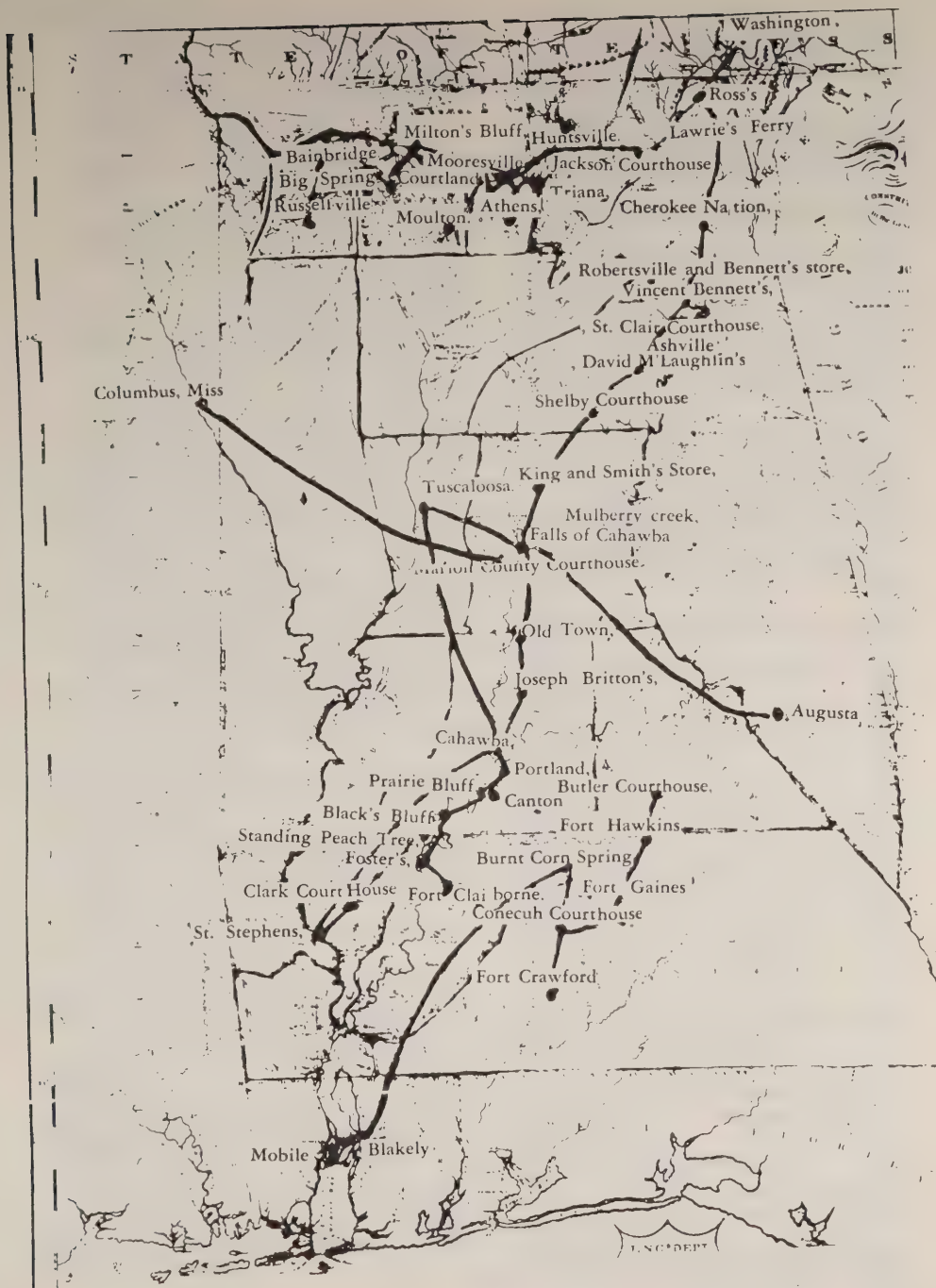
IN ALABAMA.—From Columbiana, in the county of Shelby, via Mineral Springs, to Syllacogy, in Talladega county.

From Jacksonville, in Benton county, to Bennettsville, in St. Clair county.

From Tuscaloosa, via Romulus, Mosely and Cook's store, to Pleasant Ridge postoffice, in Pickens county.

From Livingston, in Sumpter County, via Horner's old store Mount Sterling, McCarty's, and Carrollton, to Washington courthouse, Washington county.

From Mesopotamia, in Green county, via Daniel's prairie and Jones' Bluff, to Livingston, in Sumpter county.



From Burnt Corn, Monroe county, via Godbold's old store, to Allentown, in Wilcox county.

From Linden, in Marengo county, via Flat settlement, Moscow, and Perryman's store, to Livingston, in Sumpter county.

From Livingston, in Sumpter county, Alabama, to Marion, in Lauderdale county, Mississippi.

From Manningham, in Butler county, to Mount Willing and Hayneville, in Lowndes county, thence to Washington, Autauga county.

From Dallas, in Hamilton county, Tennessee, through the Lookout and Wills valleys, via Reason, Rollins, the seat of justice for DeKalb county, to Bennettsville, Saint Clair county, Alabama.

From Monticello, in Pike county, to Tuskegee, in Macon county.

From Calhoun, McMinn county, Tennessee, via Walker's place, McDaniel's, Richard Taylor's, Walker courthouse, Georgia, William Henry's, Charles Price's, Dougherty's mills, Chatooga, or Gaylesville, Smith's Ferry, on Coosa river, Francis Adams, and Rawden's store, to Jacksonville, Benton county.

From Knoxville, Green county, via Roanoke post office, Stewart county, Georgia, Irwinton, in Barbour county, Alabama, to Fort Gaines, in Early county, Georgia (the mail to be carried on the west side of the Chattahoochee river).

From Uniontown, Perry county, via Athens, Bogue Chitto, to Portland, on Alabama river.

From Monticello, in Pike county, to Daleville, in Dale county.

From Rockford, in Coosa county, via Montreal, in Tallapoosa county, to Lafayette, in Chambers county.

From Irwinton, on the Chattahoochee river, via Clayton, in Barbour county, Midway, and through the southwest part of Macon county, to Mt. Meigs, in Montgomery county.

From Mount Willing, via Maule's store, to Benton, in Lowndes county.

From Montgomery, along the Patsalagga road, to the nearest point on the route running from Greenville, to Gaines' store, Pike county.

From Mount Meigs, in Montgomery county, via Carter's store, to Hayneville in Lowndes county.

From La Grange, in Troup county, Georgia, via Dickson's mills, Randolph courthouse, to Talladega, in Talladega county, Alabama.

From Haynesville, via Hickory grove, to the nearest point on the road from Montgomery to Palsalagga, and from thence to the nearest point on the route from Monticello, in Pike county, to Gaines's store.

From Vernon, in Troup county, Georgia, via Hurst's store to Lafayette, in Chambers county, Alabama.

From Jacksonville, Benton county, via White plains and Boiling Springs, Randolph courthouse, Lafayette and Cassitah (sic), to Gerard (sic), thence to Columbus, Georgia.

From Talladega courthouse to Lafayette, in Chambers county.

From West Point, in Troup county, Georgia, via Cassitah and Tallassee, to Wetumpka, in Montgomery county, Alabama.

From Tuskegee, in Macon county, via Tuckabatchee, to Tallassee, in Tallapoosa county.

From Greensboro to Candy's Landing, on the Black Warrior river.

From Washington, Autauga county, via Dingston, Independence, Hamilton, Oakridge, and Valley creek, to Marion, in Perry county.

From Rockford, in Coosa county, via Chestnut creek, to Maplesville, in Bibb county.

From Greenville, in Butler county, via Robb's store, to Sparta, thence to Pensacola, Florida.

From Dale courthouse to Valambrosa, in Florida.

From Tallahassee, via Tuckabatchee, to Line creek postoffice.

From Bellefonte, in Jackson county, via DeKalb courthouse, and Cherokee courthouse, to Jacksonville, in Benton county.

From Lafayette, in Chambers county, via Randolph courthouse, crossing Tallapoosa river at Sawyer's ferry, via White Plains, Jacksonville, in Benton county, thence crossing Coosa river at Walker's ferry, by Double spring, by Bennettsville, to Ashville, in Saint Clair county.

From Greenville, in Butler county, via Fort Dale, to Hayneville, in Lowndes county.

From Tuscaloosa to Fairfield.

From Mount Meigs to Irwinton.

From Pickensville, by Macon and Louisville, to Winston courthouse, Mississippi.

From Portland, by Athens, to Uniontown.

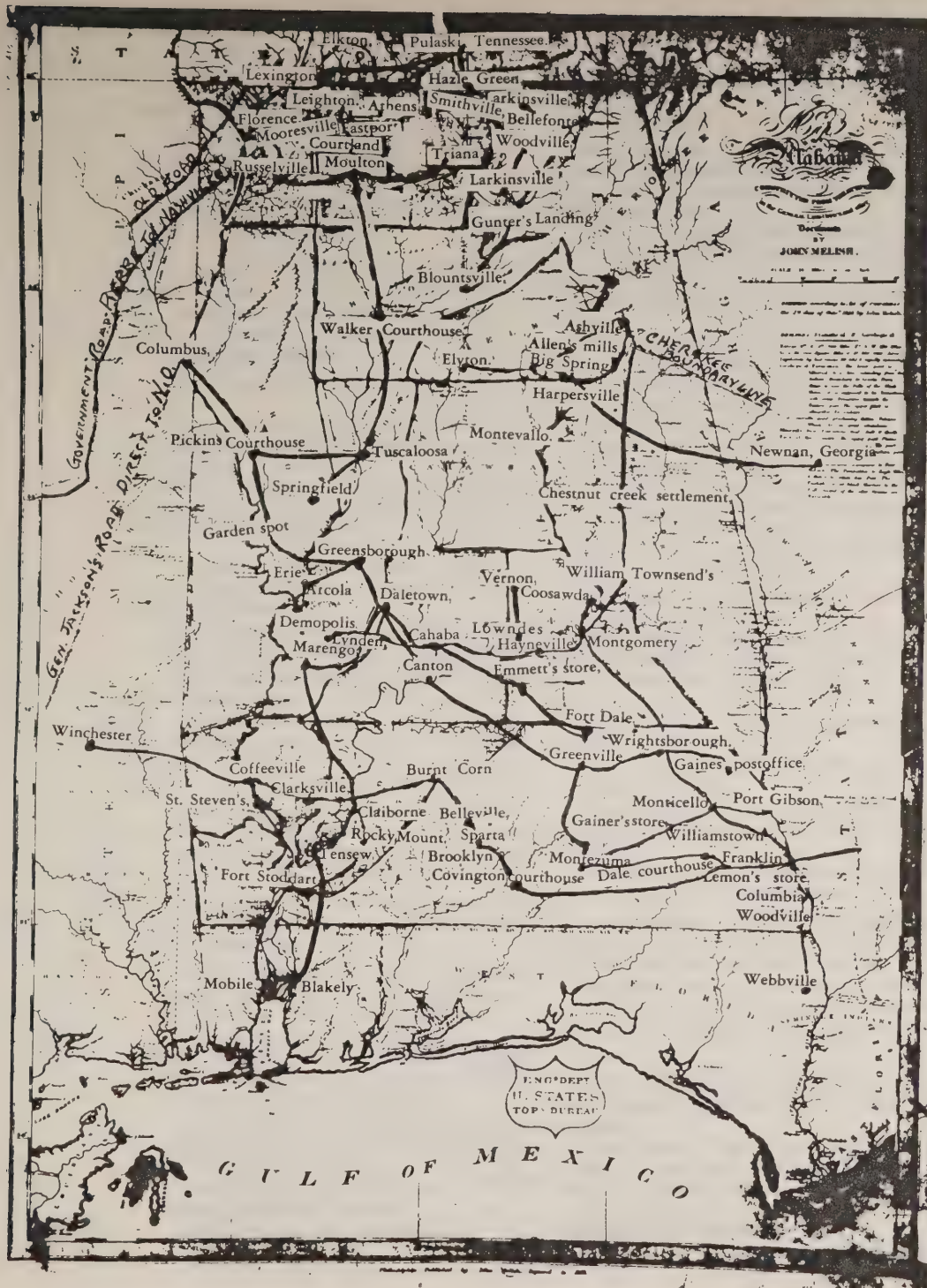
From Manningham to Mount Willing.

From Newmarket, by Madison Springs, to Hazlegreen.

From Rockford to Mardisville.

From Columbus, Georgia, by Chambers courthouse, Randolph courthouse, and Benton courthouse, to Huntsville.

From Selina, by Chawba, Pleasant Hill, and Bragg's store, to Greenville.



From Jacksonville, in Benton county, Alabama, to Rome, in Georgia.

From Cahawba, by Marion, to Centreville.—Act of Congress, July 2, 1836, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 5, pp. 103, 104, 105.

ALABAMA.—From Columbus, Georgia, via Mount Ararat, Salem and Coleman's, to Tallapoosa courthouse.

From Spring Hill, in Marengo county, via Boston, Dayton and Whitehall, to McKinley.

From Cusseta, Chambers county, via Mount Jefferson and Auburn, to Tuskegee.

From Benton to Selma.

From Suggsville, via Gainestown, to Mount Pleasant.

From Montreal, via Wedowee, to Carrollton.

From Talladega, via Abney's old ferry, on the Coosa river, to Ashville.

From Jacksonville, via White Plains, Lackey's store, on Cane creek, N. Pond's in Tallapoosa, to Carrollton, Georgia.

ALABAMA.—From Columbus, Georgia, via Mount Ararat, Salem and Coleman's, to Tallapoosa courthouse.

From Spring Hill, in Marengo county, via Boston, Dayton and Whitehall, to McKinley.

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From Montreal, via Wedowee, to Carrollton.

From Talladega, via Abney's old ferry, on the Coosa river, to Ashville.

From Jacksonville, via Alexandria, to Ashville.

From Jacksonville, via White Plains, Lackey's store, on Cane Creek, N. Pond's in Tallapoosa, to Carrollton, Georgia.

From Salem via Larkin's fork, Trenton, Larkinsville, Santa, Langston, Wyatt, Coffee's, to Van Buren, and from Bellefonte to Scraper.

From Nanafalia, in Marengo county, via Hosea's store, Rawl's store, Dumas settlement, Upper and Lower Peach tree and Packer's settlement, to Monroeville, Monroe county.

From Rome, Georgia, Gaylesville, Alabama, Lynchburg, Warrenton, White Sulphur springs and Sommerville, to Decatur.

From Pineville, via Tuscahooa and Mount Sterling to Quitman, Mississippi.

From Florence to Buzzard roost.

From Marion, Mississippi, via Alamucha, to Gaston (Alabama).

From Blountsville to Ashville.

From Demopolis, by Longdon's store, Daniel's prairie and Clinton, to Pickensville.

From Fayette courthouse, by Millport, to Columbus, Mississippi.

From Walker courthouse by Chilton's mills, R. J. Murphee's and R. Cameron's, to Blount springs.

From Russellville, by Heshbon, to Itawamba courthouse.

From Winchester, by Crow Creek, Coon creek and Bolivar, to Loving's, in Wills valley.

From Hickory level, by Adrian's ferry, on the Coosa river, Abacooche Gold mines, and Canal Gold mines, to Franklin, Georgia.

From Fayette, Georgia, by Hopkinsville, through the Chatooga valley, by Chatooga old courthouse and Jeffersonville, to Jacksonville.

From Somerville, by head of Cotoco creek and Brooksville to Bennettsville.

From Clayton, by Fagan's store and Crockettsville, to Salem, Russell county.

From Rockford, by Socopato, to the Georgia store, in Tallapoosa county.

From Columbus, Georgia, by Fort Mitchell, the Natural bridge, Sand fort, Uchee post-office and Fort Bainbridge, to Feagan's store.

From Irwinton to Stockton.

From Wetumpka, by Nixburg, Socopato and Hatchett creek, to Talladega.

From Columbus, Georgia, by Glennville, to Irvington, in Alabama.

From Springfield by Benevola, Bonner's Mills, Carrollton and Yorkville to Columbus in Mississippi.

From Bellefonte by Langston and DeKalb courthouse to Paris in DeKalb county.

DISCONTINUE AS FOLLOWS: From Bellefonte, by Larkinsville, Trenton, Loweville, Hazle green and Madison cross-roads, to Athens.

From Winchester, Tennessee, to Bellefonte.

From Bellefonte, to Rawlingsville.—Act of Congress, July 7, 1838, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 5, p 280.

IN ALABAMA.—From Ashville, by Holloway's Bridge, in St. Clair county, to Jefferson, Alabama.

From Lebanon, De Kalb, Alabama, to intersect the line from Rome, Georgia, to Elyton, Alabama, at Holloway's Bridge.

From Louisville, by Trenton, Larkinsville and Berryville, to Bellefonte.

12

NORTHWEST QUARTER

1

Memphis

A NEW MAP OF ALABAMA

WITH
JACINTO

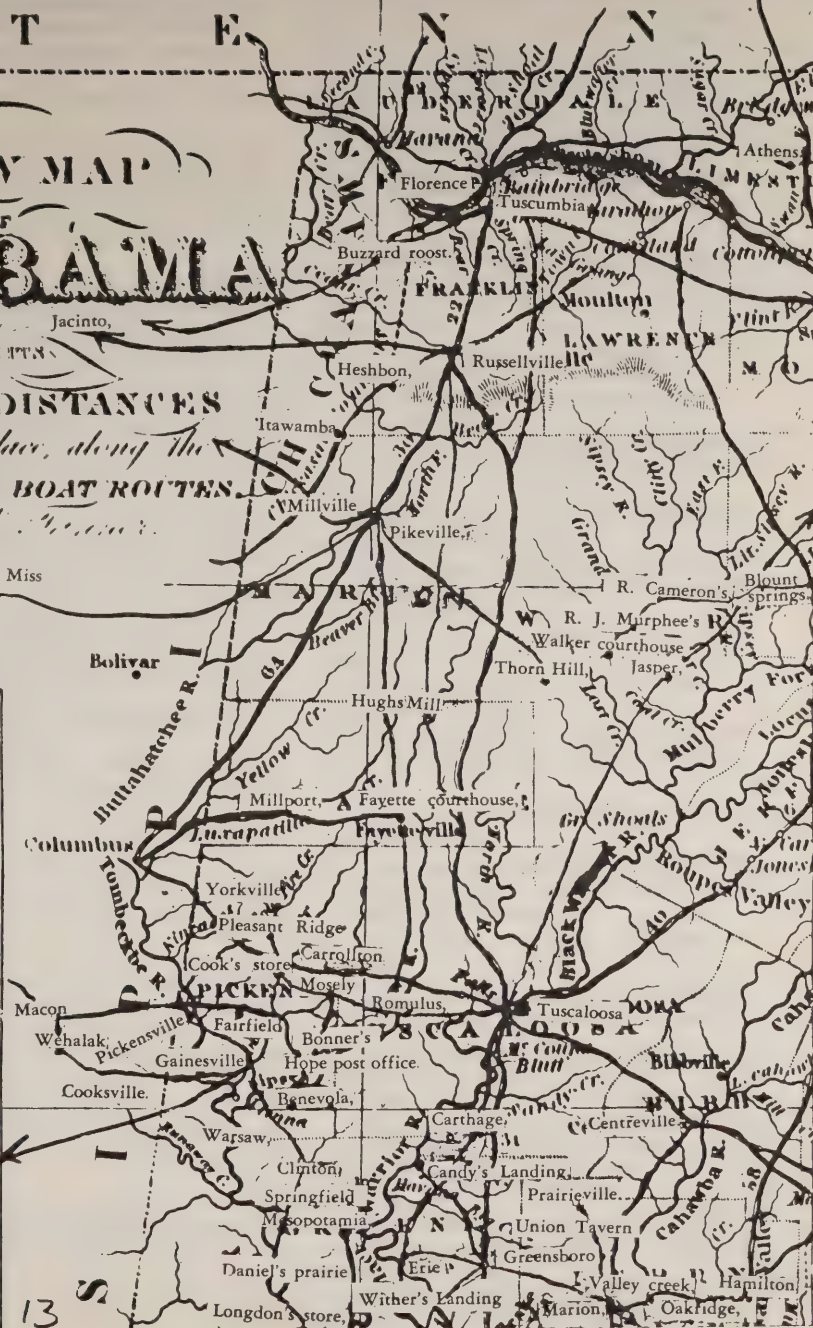
(ROADS & DISTANCES
from place to place, along the
STAGE & STEAM BOAT ROUTES.
By H. A. Tanner.)

Fulton, Miss

STEAM BOAT ROUTES

Mobile to Tuscaloosa

Chickasaw Bouge	6	
Sawmill Cr.	10	16
Lizards Bluff	6	22
Mobile Bluff	7	20
F. S. Suddart	18	47
Alabama river	4	51
Dumfries	11	62
Bayjacks Cr.	17	79
Jackson	6	85
S. Stephens	8	93
Stina Bouge	14	107
Coffeyville	4	111
Oakknipi Cr.	8	119
Horse Cr.	28	147
Namafulla Bluff	7	154
Chickasaw Bouge	16	170
Demopolis	28	198
Carroll's Bluff	14	212
Erle	16	228
M. Coups Bluff	36	264
Tuscaloosa	21	285



From Thorn Hill, in Walker county, by way of William Johnson's Pikeville, and Millville, to Cotton Gin Port, Monroe county, Mississippi.

From Pikeville, Alabama to Fulton, Mississippi.

From Russellville, Alabama, to Jacinto, Mississippi.

From Mobile, by way of Jackson, on the Tombeckbee river, Grove Hill, Mott's post office, in Clark county, Woodwardville, Shiloh, Linden and Demopolis in Marengo county, thence by way of Erie in Green county to Carthage, in Tuscaloosa county.

From Milford, in Butler county, by Merrill's store, to Montezuma, in Covington county.

From Hope post office, Picken's county, Alabama, by the way of Fairfield to Macon, in Noxubee county, Mississippi.

From Gainesville, Alabama, Wehalak, Kemper county, Mississippi, to Macon, Mississippi.

From Irwinton, by way of Jendins's Midway post office, and William Dick's to Cubahatchee, in Macon county.

From Gainesville, in the state of Alabama, by way of DeKalb, to Jackson in the State of Mississippi.

From Black's Bluff, in Sumter county, to Tuscahoma, in Washington county.

From Columbia, Henry county, by way of Woodville, Neel's Landing, Florida, Cedar Bluff, to Marianna, Florida.

From Centreport, in Dallas county, to Greenville, in Butler county.

From Barboursville, in Wilcox, by way of Beaver creek and Dixon's Mills, to Nanafalia, in Marengo county.

From Bellefonte, by way of Larkinsville, and Trenton, to Louisville, Alabama.

And that the routes from Larkin's fork, by way of Larkinsville, Trenton, and Sangston to Marshall, and from Larkinsville to Woodville, be discontinued.

From Montgomery to Troy in Pike county, and from thence to Dixon precinct and Scroggin's mill to the courthouse of Dale county.

From Suggsville in Clarke county to Mount Pleasant, in Monroe county.

From Cahaba, Dallas county, by Hanell's Cross roads to Marion in Perry county.

From Marion by Union Tavern to Prairieville.

From Tuskegee via Valverde, Union Springs, Aberfoil to Troy, in Pike county,—Act of Congress, August 31, 1842, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 5, p. 571.

From Rome, in Georgia, to Commerce, in the State of Mississippi, and also to Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, namely, from Rome, through Warrenton, Decatur and Tuscumbia, in Alabama and Jacinto, in Mississippi, to Ripley, in said State, as a common point, and from said point through Holly Springs and Hernando, to Commerce, and from Ripley through La Grange, in Tennessee, to Memphis, in said State.—Act of Congress, April 14, 1842, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 5, p. 473.

ALABAMA.—From Jacksonville, by the way of Ravviton, Carmichael's Pounds, Kemp's Creek, Defries's, and Boiling Spring, and back to Jacksonville.

From Tuscaloosa, in Tuscaloosa county, through Jasper, to Somerville, Alabama.

From Elkton, Tennessee, through Athens, to Decatur, Alabama.

From Summerville, Georgia, to Chattooga-ville, to be extended to Gaylesville, Alabama, and Jefferson.

From Tuscaloosa to Columbus, Mississippi, on the upper Columbus Road.

From McDonald, county seat of Randolph county, Alabama, to Franklin, county seat of Heard county, Georgia.

From Tuskegee, Macon county, to Troy, Pike county.

From Mount Pleasant, Monroe county, to Suggsville, Clarke county.

From Barboursville, in Wilcox county, by way of Bear Creek, Shiloh, and Dixon's Mills, to Nanafalia.

From Centreport, Dallas county, to Greenville, Butler county.

From Nanafalia, Marengo county, Alabama, through Tompkinsville, to Marion, in the county of Lauderdale, Mississippi.

From Bolivar, Alabama, to Winchester, Tennessee.

From Greensboro, by Wither's Landing and Buzzard's Roost, to Livingston, in Sumter county.

From Tuskegee, in the county of Macon, via the Warrins Stand, Steam Mills, and Enon, in the said county, to Eufaula in the county of Barbour.

From Eufaula, in the county of Barbour, via Abbeville, Colombia and Woodville in the county of Henry, Dalevill, in the county of Dale, to Geneva in the county of Coffee.

From Woodville in the county of Henry, to Bainbridge in the county of Decatur, Georgia, via Mariana in Florida.



SEP 83

N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA 46962

